

### army than to efforts to get into the army. THOUSANDS ARE SEEKING WAY TO AVOID THE DRAFT.

Washington is simply jammed with persons who have come here to exert real or fancied influence in the way of shifting army service from friends or relatives. Members of Congress are buried under pleas from constituents who want to save husbands, sons or brothers from service.

No member of Congress, so far as appears in the official records, has exerted himself openly in trying to save an able-bodied citizen from service behind a gun, but there has been a great deal of skimming work done under cover.

In so far as the War Department or the Army is concerned, there is no pressure of influence that could make a scratch in the direction of weakening the selective draft army law.

President Wilson has set himself in the path of raising an army by a plan he believes to be the most just and equitable that could be devised, and it would not conduce to the health of a person looking for sympathy to approach him in behalf of a male subject to service.

Nevertheless, Washington is full of people who are working to bring about avoidance of military service personally or in behalf of others, and they are springing the most audacious and cunningly contrived schemes.

For instance, a very wealthy man residing in a big Eastern city came here a few days ago with an offer to the Federal Commission of his services gratis.

**HAD A PLAN TO KEEP BROTHERS OUT OF THE SERVICE.**

He has big warehouses which could be used in the storage of food, grains and other supplies. He offered these warehouses and his services to the Government in consideration of \$1 a year.

So far there was nothing suspicious about his anxiety to do his bit for his country. But he made the proviso that he should be allowed to select his own staff and that among the staff, no chosen would be his two younger brothers, one twenty-four years old, the other twenty-six years old, both of whom are, of course, registered. They are physically perfect, they have no dependents and, in course of time, unless something unforeseen intervenes, they will be called to the colors.

The man who made the offer is over forty years of age. He admitted that it was his design to keep his younger brothers out of the army. His aged mother, he said, is a pacifist and has been ill since war was declared. It would kill her, he said, if his brothers should be summoned to the army. Therefore, he had contrived the plan to enlist with the Government in a civil capacity allied with the conduct of the war and to get his brothers in the Government employ in the hope that they might, as Government employees, be declared exempt.

He was advised by friends in Washington to go home and make the best of the situation. Even had his offer been accepted—he did not make clear to the officials his complete plan—he would have failed in his attempt to beat the conscription law because, under the provisions of the act, his brothers would not have been exempt. But here is a man willing to sacrifice many thousands of dollars in a business way to keep two brothers out of the army because their mother is afraid they might be killed.

**NEW YORKER TRIES TO GET HIS SON OUT OF THE ARMY.**

The Evening World correspondent met yesterday a New Yorker who has been here for several days trying to get his twenty-one-year-old son, the eldest of a family of five children, appointed to a position in one of the departments. The son is registered. The father would not object to his going to the war. But the mother, who is about to give birth to a child, has worried herself to the verge of insanity over the prospect of her eldest getting shot. There is no chance of success in this case, but the New Yorker, a man of moderate means, is spending his money, losing his pay, persisting in his hopeless quest.

These are two instances of thousands having their scene of action in Washington. Army officers are in possession of facts indicating that efforts to dodge the draft law through influence or trickery are prevalent throughout the country.

There is nothing surprising about the situation, and the army men regard it as a matter of routine in an unprecedented situation.

Heads of business institutions engaged in activities not directly bearing on the war are waking up to the prospective crippling of their forces by the selective draft. A case in point is furnished by the telephone companies. The telephone offices in the large cities are underrun to-day. It is impossible to obtain adequate forces of competent operators. Thousands of skilled operators of the age subjecting them to draft will be called to the army.

The President might hold that the maintenance of a complete telephone service is as necessary to the well-being of the country in time of war as the maintenance of an uninterrupted mail service, but the President has plenty on his mind just now.

**MEN MAY BE ASHAMED TO ASK FOR EXEMPTION.**

In some quarters fear is expressed that many men who have registered and are entitled to exemption because they are the support of dependents will be ashamed to claim exemption on that ground.

Army officers, however, do not anticipate that there will be much of that sort of modesty on the part of citizens liable to service. Perhaps army officers are pessimistic. Any man who is a father of a family and honestly entitled to exemption will fail to claim exemption for fear of being called a coward, there will be a hundred having no right to exemption who will claim it.

The President sets forth that it is a privilege to fight for one's country, and so it is. But the officers of the Regular Army, who have been engaged in the task of trying to recruit the organization up to war strength under the volunteer system, admit that they have not found widespread eagerness on the part of able-bodied male citizens to avail themselves of the priceless privilege open to them. For exemption, the act of Congress authorizing the President to raise an army by selective draft in the opinion of many Regular Army officers, far too liberal. Certainly it does not appear that any one honestly entitled to exemption can, by any possible means, be compelled to go to war. The law plainly specifies that it is not necessary for men in many of the classes tentatively exempt to claim exemption for themselves. Others may file a claim and have it considered.

**WIVES MAY ASK EXEMPTIONS FOR THEIR HUSBANDS.**

Take the case of a married man, for example. For reasons best known to himself he might be anxious to go to the war without much consideration of the possibility of his return. But his wife—should she feel that she needs his wages and should be unable to persuade him that he should try to avoid military service—may go before the local board and filing out the proper form, securing the proper supporting affidavits, keep him at home.

A man with dependent parents, or a dependent mother, or dependent motherless children, who might desire to run out on his obligations by going to war, can be stopped by a charity organization, or a neighbor, or a relative. The procedure is laid out in the rules and regulations governing the selective draft. It is all a matter of filling out the proper form and submitting the proper affidavits.

Army officers who are desirous that the new army be formed, drilled and put in the line of battle, are anxious to get the avails of the selective draft law. They say it will be a matter of physical impossibility with the forces provided for, to check up all or any considerable part of the draft law which will be submitted in support of claims of men who, voluntarily, or through persons desirous of keeping them from the front, shall seek to evade the exempt class.

**HUNDREDS OF FORMS WILL COMPENSATE THE AFFAIR.**

A pamphlet of 115 pages, issued yesterday by the Provost Marshal General, contains printed copies of 112 different forms which are to be used by the Local District Boards alone.

The form of claim for discharge is similar to that of the claim for exemption, except that it enumerates the following grounds for the claim. That the party is:

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### Here Is What You Must Do Now If You Registered on June 5

**DID YOU REGISTER ON JUNE 5?** If you did, it is incumbent on you to take the following steps for yourself in connection with the selective draft:

Find out the number of the exemption district in which you live; Find out where the headquarters of the Exemption Board for that district are located;

Find out whether you have been given a new number by the local board, and if so, what the number is;

Find out when the numbering will be completed, if it is not already complete, and learn your number at the earliest moment;

Find out, as soon as the "drawing" takes place in Washington, whether your number was drawn;

Find out where to present yourself if your number was drawn, irrespective of whether you receive notice by mail or not;

Present yourself on the date specified to the local board, no matter whether you think you are physically fit or not.

If you are going to claim exemption, make your preparations early, because your claim must be filed with the local board within seven days after you are called;

And remember: **IT IS UP TO YOU!**

You are not exempt, no matter who or what you are, until you have been examined;

You cannot be exempted or discharged until you have demanded exemption or discharge;

You are not exempted automatically because you are married, or because of your occupation;

You may find yourself suddenly ordered to a training camp or branded as a deserter unless you see to it that you comply with all these legal requirements.

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in the prosecution of their work of organization and execution, and in the taking of affidavits and the issuance of orders or decisions. The Local Boards have just begun to use these forms. When the time comes to examine the registered men called in order by the selective draft, they will have among their supplies about 100 forms, any one of which they may be called upon to use or furnish for use any minute. Besides the forms prepared for the Local Boards, there are forms for the District Boards. Each form will have to be filled out with scrupulous conformity to the rules and regulations.

There appears to be considerable confusion concerning the registration cards which are to be marked by the Local Board in red ink with numbers corresponding to the numbers which are to be drawn here in Washington. This confusion can be straightened out by the understanding on the part of those holding the blue cards with a number in the upper right hand corner. It may be said that not what the Government calls Registration Cards. They are Registration Certificates—a formal receipt, it is said, certifying that the holder has answered the notice of the President and put himself on record.

The Registration Cards are entirely different. They were held by the Registrar Board, have contained to obtain exemption for physical disabilities or alleged physical disabilities. The Registration Certificate to keep posted on the progress of the selective draft machine, it may be said, is the papers that the numbers have been drawn in Washington he must go to his local board and learn his serial number. It is a newspaper of his community that the names and serial numbers in full, he may inform himself through the press.

**NOTICES WILL BE MAILED TO MEN WHEN THEY ARE DRAWN.**

In addition notices will be mailed to all those drawn for examination. Claims for exemption must be filed on or before the seventh day after the mailing of the notice—not on or before the seventh day after the receipt of the notice. For the information of persons who, as army officials have been informed, have been notified to obtain exemption for physical disabilities or alleged physical disabilities, the passage of the law for the purpose of avoiding military service, it may be said, is the penalty for conspiracy to take less than \$10,000, a term of two years in jail, or both.

The President's Marshal General has issued a bulletin of information for persons registered. Most of the information pertains to procedure to be followed by those who are registered. The order in which those registered are to be called for examination. Men registered will have nothing to do but wait until about next Saturday or Sunday, from that time on they will find that the Government expects them to keep pretty close watch on developments.

Registered men must bear in mind that the Government will not notify them of the order in which they stand for call as determined by the draft. They will have to find that out for themselves through the newspaper by visiting the office of their local board and finding their serial number on the list posted there.

Some time before the examination, the Government will be ready to call those selected for examination. This call will be mailed to every man on the list, but failure to appear for examination, after a notice has been mailed, will not be excused on the ground that the drafted man did not receive his notice through the mail.

The posting of notices at the office of the local board will be deemed sufficient notice. Each drafted man is obligated to find out for himself when he will be called for examination, and he must present himself on the day specified.

**COPY OF NOTICE OF DRAFTING IS GIVEN.**

The notice of call has a line for "date of call." This will be of the utmost importance to the selected man, as he will have but seven days from the date given on the notice to appear for examination. If he fails to appear, however, ten days are allowed for the submission of evidence. This notice reads in part:

"You are hereby notified that you are called for examination of your physical condition pursuant to the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, you are called for military service of the United States by this local board from among those persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of this local board.

"Your serial number is —, and your order number is —. You will report at the office of this local board for physical examination on the — day of —, 1917, at — o'clock P. M.

"Any claim for exemption or discharge must be made on forms which may be procured at the office of this local board, and must be filed at the office of the local board on or before the seventh day after the date of mailing this notice.

"Your attention is called to the penalties for violation of the provisions of the Selective Service Law, approved May 18, 1917, and of the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, which penalties are printed on the back hereof."

**TWO FORMS FURNISHED FOR CLAIMING EXEMPTION.**

Two forms are given for claiming an exemption, one to be used if the party files the claim and the other if some one files the claim on his behalf. There is no important difference.

The claimant, acting for himself, is required to give his name, serial number and residence and then to indicate by a cross mark opposite a printed line whether he is an officer of the United States, a State officer, a territorial officer, an officer of the District of Columbia, ordained minister, "regular minister of religion," student of theology, in the military service, in the naval service, a subject of Germany, or a resident alien, subject of another country who has not taken out first papers.

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### DRAFT EXEMPTION BOARDS HERE ARE DELAYED IN WORK NATIONAL GUARD IS CALLED INTO ARMY TO TRAIN FOR WAR

No Central Headquarters Established to Clear Up Questions Naturally Arising. Will Be Mustered In, Without General Officers, on Aug. 5.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The National Guard of approximately 400,000 men will be the next large military force to enter the Federal service, the President by proclamation having ordered it drafted into the American Army on Aug. 5. It is impossible to delay, owing to failure to have the necessary lists ready in time.

There are 183 local boards in this city. They are supposed to have organized immediately on notification of appointment and to have taken over the registration cards from the registration boards they succeeded; to have renumbered the cards, and to have prepared lists giving the names of the registered men, with the new serial numbers.

As a matter of fact no one in this city knows positively how many of the local boards have been organized. No one knows how far the renumbering (the first essential in the plan) has proceeded to date. No one knows how many of the boards have their lists ready to post. No one knows whether all the boards have opened their headquarters, as required, or where those headquarters are. There is no central headquarters, no clearing house, no supervising organization, no responsible head of the work in this city. Each of the 183 local boards is a power unto itself, responsible only to the Adjutant General at Albany, who has the rest of the State to look after as well.

There are still in the possession of the registration boards thousands of renumbering cards, indicating that the renumbering work has not even begun in many districts.

While there is no one to speak for the local boards of the city as a whole, their hopes, and their fears, lie in the individual. If the man who did his part on June 5 by registering will do as much again, order may come quickly out of the chaos. The suggestion was also made that the Adjutant General designate some one to act for him in this city, to receive the lists from local boards and make public information which may be of the utmost value to the man likely to be called for service, who, under the present arrangement, has no means of knowing, easily, just what he has to do.

Yesterday Philip J. McCook of the Mayor's Committee, addressed 150 of the 183 local boards of the city as a whole, at a meeting arranged by The Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. McCook acknowledged that his information was limited and the orders from the Mayor's Committee were limited. Others who were present answered questions, giving their opinions. Much discussion over the renumbering, which, by the rules require, results in a list being sent to the Adjutant General's office as to where the new numbers should be written on the registration cards.

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### FALL OF HALICZ, KEY TO LEMBERG, TO RUSSIANS NEAR

Austro-German Troops in Retreat and Thousands Are Surrendering.

PETROGRAD, July 10.—The fall of Halicz, the strategic key to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, is imminent. The Austro-German troops seem to be in full retreat to-day before the smashing blows of the rejuvenated Russian armies, and thousands of Austro-Germans, dazed by the intensity of the Russian artillery fire and the ferocity of the Russian charges, are surrendering without fighting.

Gen. Korniloff, commander of the Army of Galicia, is driving his cavalry hard in pursuit of the Austro-Germans, following his smashing defeat of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, whom he struck in force on a front of fifteen miles west of Stanislaw. The Russian cavalry has reached the Lysa River, an advance of five miles. The fighting continues without abatement.

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